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The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia,  
Benefactors, alumni, hospital etc. Its founders,  
officers, instructors, 1826--1904 A HISTORY  
(Volume 1)

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## Chapter XV, pp. 257-278

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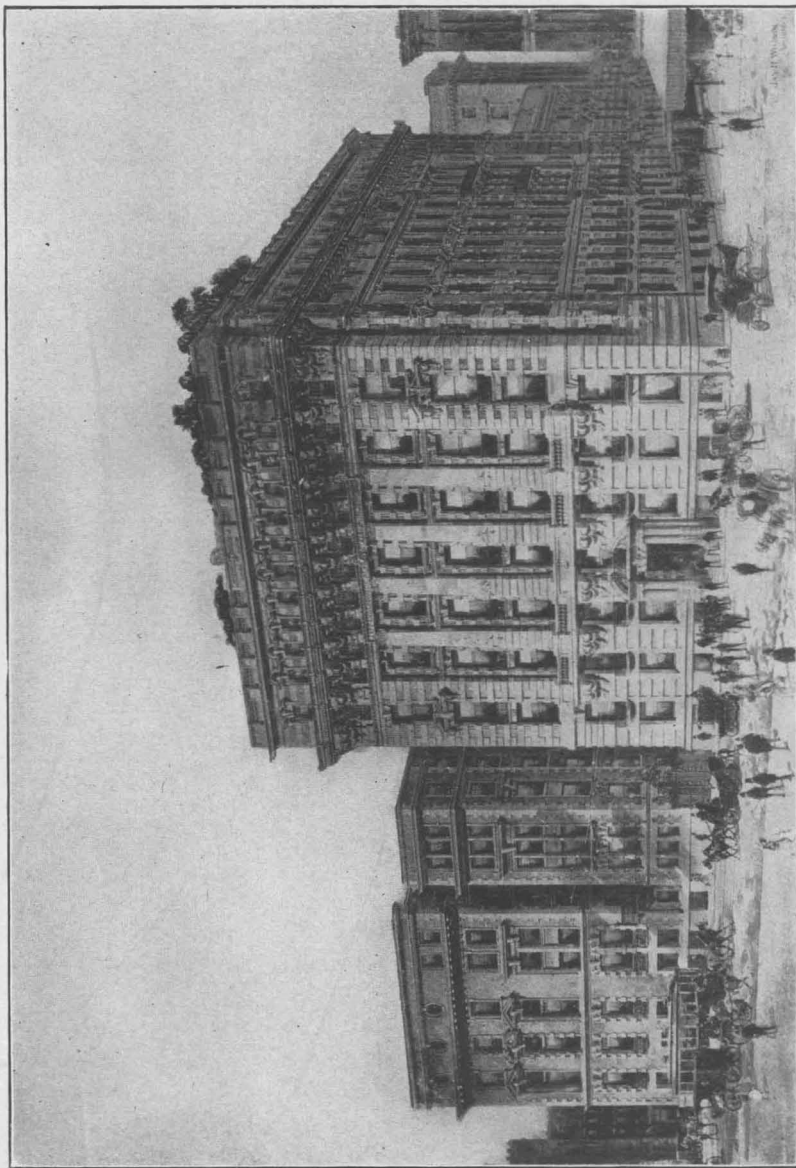
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The Jefferson Medical College and its Hospital.

Tenth Street front. On the left is the College Building; in the center, the Laboratory; and on the right the new Hospital Building, in course of erection.

## CHAPTER XV.

## THE ASSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE CONTROL BY THE TRUSTEES AND THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE COLLEGE OF 1895.



JEFFERSON'S Declaration of Independence was drawn, signed and promulgated in the immediate vicinity of the place where one hundred and twenty years before another determined body of men representing the power and authority of a corporate institution prepared and promulgated a document that revolutionized the governmental system of the country. "In the course of human events" it became necessary for the Trustees of the Jefferson Medical College to dissolve that which had connected them with the Faculty and management of that institution, and to assume among the powers of collegiate education in America "the separate and equal station to which the laws" entitled them. But nothing like revolution followed the latter declaration, if such it may be termed; peace followed, and good order and unexampled prosperity; and, with the final declaration in effect, the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia did in fact assume among the medical schools of the world the equal station to which it was entitled.

For more than a year previous to 1895, the Trustees had considered a plan of action similar to that which eventually was taken; there was need of a complete revolution in the system of government of the College, yet in the councils of the Board the Faculty held a strong influence. It was not, however, an influence that dominated and controlled the policy of the Trustees and directed their action, but was rather a quiet advisory influence that prevailed with the Board and delayed the adoption of a scheme of management which must be put in operation before the legislature would appropriate moneys for Hospital construction, or maintenance of that or any other department of the College. With the completion of that structure, the Trustees in their fiduciary capacity were owners of an extensive and very valuable prop-

erty in the center of the business district of the city, but they permitted the buildings to be occupied and used for their intended purposes by the Faculty of the College, and the revenues in excess of expenses were divided among the Professors comprising the Faculty as compensation for their services.

After the Hospital was completed, the Faculty took possession of that building, by consent of the Trustees and under such regulations as they presented, and they also held possession of the medical hall and laboratory buildings, paying therefor an annual rental, but not holding by virtue of a lease. The Faculty, therefore, were only "tenants by sufferance," whose occupancy might be terminated at the close of any year at the pleasure of the Trustees. But the relations of the Trustees and Faculty for many years had been most friendly and cordial, and so long as the latter kept up the standard of the school, which they most certainly did, there was little disposition on the part of the Trustees to interfere with what was regarded as the Faculty prerogative; that is, the right to conduct the College in accordance with their own ideas and judgment, as had been the custom from the day the school was founded by McClellan, Eberle, and their associates.

Thus, from the time when Jefferson College at Canonsburg established a Medical Department in Philadelphia, to the time when the plan of reorganization went into effect, the Jefferson Medical College was in fact "a proprietary school." Its policy during all these years was virtually controlled by its Faculty, subject only to the restriction frequently found in the old constitution of the commonwealth relating to the tenure of office of judges "so long as they shall behave themselves well."

A study of the earlier chapters of this work will disclose the fact that previous to 1841 the Faculty members really did "behave themselves well," but it was not until 1839 that the Trustees felt called upon to assert their authority in the government of the school, and then at the request of the Faculty itself. However, after the radical reorganization of 1841 there was no such thing as "Faculty domination" in the College history, although, as before, the surplus revenues of the institution were divided among the Faculty



members as compensation for their services. They were practically the proprietors of the school, and the profits they divided among themselves in such proportion as they agreed upon—but how that proportion was adjusted, or what sums the several Professors really did receive previous to twenty-five years ago, is unknown.

The Trustees found themselves confronted with “a condition, not a theory,” and they began seriously to consider the subject of changing the character of the school and putting aside the old-time custom of Faculty management or domination in any of its departments. There were no abuses to remedy, no evils to correct. The College was prosperous; its affairs were in satisfactory condition; its Faculty needed no enlargement or improvement; its attendance taxed the capacity of the buildings; the three years’ course had done much good, and the proposed four years’ course promised even better results; the Faculty had not sought the interposition of the Trustees and asked for a change, that body indeed was not very desirous that the change should be made at all; few of the Professors really wanted to be compensated on the basis of a fixed salary when greater possibilities existed under the old order. It cannot be said that all of them took kindly to the proposed change, but they “acquiesced,” and with becoming dignity yielded to the higher power of the Trustees.

With the Trustees, however, the work before them was simply the performance of a plain duty; a duty demanded “for the good of the service.” The time had come when the Jefferson Medical College must be a College in fact as well as in name, and no longer a proprietary institution in any sense. Other schools founded on the basis of mutual benefit had changed their plan of operation, had put behind them Faculty control as a thing of an earlier age, a system worthy only to be remembered—and abolished. At this time Jefferson ranked with the foremost schools of medicine in America, and still one of the old customs of its founders was preserved. The school was living and working in a new and advanced age, and in all other respects had kept pace with the march of progress, frequently showing the way, but a single old objection-

able custom still obtained. Jefferson at the beginning of the year 1895 was a proprietary school; its profits inured to the benefit of its Faculty, and therefore the authority and control of the Trustees was not supreme. The power was vested in them, but had not been exercised by them. The property over which their trusteeship extended aggregated more than a million dollars in value, and yet they permitted a Faculty to govern the policy of the school when the duty should have been performed by themselves, subject only to the counsel and suggestion of the members comprising the Faculty.

While the chief purpose of the Trustees in relieving the Faculty of any further division of the surplus revenues was to elevate the character of the College and guarantee its stability and permanency, their secondary and scarcely less important object was to carry out an extensive work of improvement which had been under consideration for several years, but in which they had encountered obstacles that prevented substantial progress in that direction. In his history of the College, Dr. Holland alludes to this subject as follows:

"When attempting to raise endowments to carry out the expensive improvements they had projected, the Trustees and Faculty often encountered the objection that, as the receipts in excess of expenditures were divided among the Faculty, they were practically asking for money to be given to the Faculty, and not to the cause of medical education or humanity. In order to end this system, complete reorganization was effected by the Trustees, which was cheerfully accepted by the Faculty."

The Dean's point was well taken; the Trustees, the Alumni Association, the friends of the school, and even the Faculty itself, at times were seriously embarrassed by the peculiar arrangement under which it was operated; but whatever may have been the real cause or the motive that inspired the action of the Trustees, that body in the performance of its plain duty acted with commendable determination. Their work, however, was not accomplished without mature deliberation and not until after there had been several radical changes in the composition of the Board. As has been stated, the Trustees had been considering the plan of enlargements to the College buildings, and

on a scale that contemplated the expenditure of a large sum of money. In the Board at that time were some that did not favor the plans of improvement and the measures which must be adopted to accomplish them, and some, too, who did not really favor the abolition of the system under which the Medical Department had been operated by the Faculty directly, and by the Trustees only indirectly. These were content to "let well enough alone," to continue the old system, and do what could be done under the existing capacity of the institution—but not more than that. But, throughout the several years of agitation and missionary work which led up to the final determination and action of the Trustees, there was no serious disagreement among the members of the Board; in the composition of that body there were two principal elements—the progressive and the nonprogressive. To carry out the great work proposed, it was desirable that more real spirit of enterprise be in some manner infused into the Board, for unanimity of sentiment and harmony of action were necessary for the success of their project.

In 1894 the members of the Board of Trustees were Edwin H. Fitler, President; George W. Fairman, Secretary; Edward H. Weil, Treasurer; Joseph Allison, LL. D., Joseph Townsend, Simon Gratz, Michael Arnold, Henry D. Welsh, Sutherland M. Prevost, George D. McCreary, Thomas B. Wanamaker, Edward de V. Morrell, and Luther S. Bent. In the next year six new members came into the Board. They were William Potter, Joseph de F. Junkin, Louis C. Vanuxem, Samuel Gustine Thompson, Louis A. Bidle, and William H. Newbold. In 1893 Edwin H. Fitler succeeded Judge Allison as President of the Board, and two years later was in turn succeeded by Dr. Townsend, who was President at the time of reorganization. His death in 1896 left a vacancy which was filled by the election of William Potter, the present President, who came into the councils of the Board in that year, and who, unlike his venerable predecessors, was in the very prime of life. The extent to which Mr. Potter has been a factor in the history of the College will be told in later chapters.

The special mission for which the Board was "raised up" was the radical



reorganization of the system of operation of the College, both in its business management and its educational department. In the doing, no sacred institutional idols were shattered; no wholesale removals were undertaken or aimed at; no abuses were corrected—there were none to correct; the Trustees simply assumed absolute management of the property and institution, as was their right, and when their work was finished the College took its proper place among the foremost schools of medicine in the United States. Its status was fixed; its future greatness was assured; and whatever was necessary to be done in carrying on its great work of education, a generous legislature, a loyal Alumni, and faithful friends, stood ready to do.

In perfecting their plans and in carrying them into effect, the Trustees acted with deliberation and firmness. Their duty was not wholly pleasant, but it was of great importance to the College and its future welfare. It was revolutionary in that it resulted in the overthrow of a custom that had existed since the school was founded, but it was accomplished without creating any bitter feelings, without animosities, and without infringing any established rights. If in all previous years the Trustees had allowed the Faculty to share the profits of the school among themselves, the matter was optional with the Trustees. The original Faculty had founded the school on that plan under their articles of union with Jefferson College, and it had been operated on that basis for seventy years. The character of the institution conducted on this plan of mutual enjoyment was unusual, but was not only that of Jefferson. And it was this peculiar custom of dividing profits among the Professors that gave rise to the term "Faculty domination." Strictly, it was a misnomer, but, as generally understood, the characterization was reasonable. The end of Faculty control came in 1895.

It was for this special duty that new, independent, and earnest men were brought into the Board of Trustees, and they set about the task with a mind single to the best interests of the College. Their work required no special determination of character in the individual members of the Board; the time

had come when an old custom should be abolished, and the Board of Trustees as constituted in 1895 had the character necessary to carry out the work.

The plan for the reorganization of the management of the College and Hospital was adopted by the Board of Trustees on February 1, 1895, and went into effect on June 1, following. Under its provisions the College and Hospital were placed under the immediate direction of four standing committees—College committee, Hospital committee, committee on the Training School for Nurses, and committee on Finance.

The College committee was vested with general supervision of the management of the Hospital, with direction to confer with the Dean and Faculty, whenever advisable or desirable, in relation to matters concerning the management or work of the College. Previous to this time the "management or work" of the College had been entrusted to the Faculty, and the latter "whenever desirable or advisable," would confer with the Trustees. Now the conditions were reversed, and the Trustees made themselves the "power of the College" rather than the Faculty.

The new plan provided for the creation of a contingent fund, comprising ten percent of the gross receipts, to be used primarily for the benefit of the teaching department in case the services for fees in any year were not sufficient to pay the salaries and expenses of the College. The balance of the gross receipts was required to be applied as follows: To the support of the Hospital in case of deficiency in the income of that department; in the payment of fixed charges, such as taxes, interest, water rents, etc., and also to the payment of salaries of the Secretary, Treasurer, Dean, Faculty, Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators, and other attaches of the College, etc. If, however, after providing for all necessary expenditures there should remain in the treasury an unexpended balance, it was further provided that "the salaries of the holders of the chairs of the Faculty shall be proportionately increased by dividing such balance among them upon the basis of their respective salaries."

Here was a contingent promise of greater emoluments than his stipulated salary, constituting a slight retention of the former custom, but it was

only temporary and for a temporary purpose, and this was at last to end. "The salaries of the members of the Faculty, Demonstrators, and other teachers, who shall receive a pecuniary compensation for their services, shall be fixed by the Board on the recommendation of the College committee." Thus read, in part, the eighth section of the regulations adopted by the Trustees in their meeting of February 1, 1895. The new rules, so far as they related to the receipt and disbursement of income received by the College for tuition fees, were made to take effect at the end of the College session.

Two radical changes went into effect on June 1, 1895. Under one of these the Trustees said in effect to the Faculty: The Board of Trustees of this institution have assumed its sole and absolute management, both in its educational and its Hospital departments. Hereafter you will be compensated for your services by the payment of a stated salary per annum. There will be no further division of the revenues of the College by the Faculty among its individual members. •

The Faculty were at heart satisfied with the new regulation, and the personnel of that body at the opening of the session of 1895-96 was identical with that of the session of 1894-95, except that the chair of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy, which in the earlier session had been filled by Professor Longstreth, was left without an incumbent, and eventually was merged with other chairs. The new chair of Ophthalmology was also created. In addition, some slight changes were made in the Honorary and Clinical Professorships and also among the Lecturers, Demonstrators, and Assistant Instructors; but these changes consisted chiefly in an increase of the teaching force. Actual changes were remarkably few, and it was evident that the new arrangement had been put in practical operation with very little friction, and with no real unpleasant feeling on either side.

At the time, the Board of Trustees was so constituted that its members were not inclined to heed opposition to their plans, but, fortunately, such a spirit was not manifested in any quarter, and the great reform of 1895 was carried into effect with the approval of the Faculty, the Alumni, and by the

friends of the school scattered throughout the country. The change established the institution as a College in fact, no longer the property of individuals, but of the community.

While the Trustees were developing their plan of reorganization, even in its preliminary stages, the Faculty were not idle. Indeed there seems to have been cooperation on the part of the Trustees and the Faculty during the preparatory period. While the Trustees were perfecting arrangements to change the governmental control, the Faculty members, with full knowledge of what the Trustees were doing, were themselves making preparations to announce to the medical world a four years' compulsory course as a prerequisite to the diploma of Jefferson. Both bodies were looking to reformation in the management of the business affairs of the College, the Faculty of course being most active. There was nothing in secret on the part of either body; the Faculty declared for the new course a full year before it was to go into effect, and the Trustees adopted their plan of reorganization nearly six months before its provisions went into operation.

At the opening of the session of 1895-96 the College thus stood in a new position before the medical profession and the educational world. Between the closing of an old session and the beginning of a new, a great change had been wrought, and that through the united efforts of forces, apparently opposites so far as personal interests were concerned, yet now both united. The result disproves the theory that all men now are actuated only by selfish motives when personal interests are at stake.

At the head of the Medical Faculty, both before and after the reorganization, stood Da Costa, now Emeritus Professor, and Wilson, who performed the active duties of the chair. Bartholow was also Emeritus Professor, but his work was really done by Hare, the active incumbent of the chair of *Materia Medica*. Next on the list stood Chapman, senior member of the active Faculty. The next was Brinton, then Parvin (who died in 1898), and Holland, followed by Forbes, Keen, Hare, Wilson, Montgomery, and Thompson, in the order mentioned.



In the session of 1894-95 Thomson was senior member of the corps of Honorary and Clinical Professors; in the next session he was junior member of the Faculty, his Professorship having been advanced to the dignity of a chair, and he its first incumbent. The regular corps of Honorary and Clinical Professors now comprised J. Solis-Cohen, Stelwagon, H. Augustus Wilson, Graham, Dercum, de Schweinitz, Horwitz, Hearn, Davis, Smith, and Hansell. As against nine Demonstrators in the preceding year, there were now ten, among them being many familiar names in the life of the school, and nearly all of them Alumni. The corps of Instructors and Assistant Demonstrators numbered forty-six.

Thus equipped in its educational department, the Jefferson Medical College in the year 1895 entered upon a new life in its history; one of renewed activity and usefulness, and one in which each succeeding year has produced better results than its predecessor. Each subsequent year has witnessed its own changes, but without retrograde movement. When the four years' course of study was established, it was thought that the lengthened time might temporarily affect the financial status of the school, but when the advantages of the new regulation were understood the result proved differently, and the College at once increased in popularity. For the session of 1895-96 the aggregate attendance was 623, of which number 95 were students of the first year. In 1897 the number of first year students increased to 112, and in 1899 to 185. When the new system had been made to work smoothly in all its branches, new designations for the classes were adopted, and beginning in 1898 they were denominated Senior, Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman, as in other collegiate institutions. From that time to the present, the increase in attendance has been steady and healthful, each class being kept well filled, and limited only by the capacity of the College buildings.

It had long been recognized that the College buildings needed enlarging and modernizing, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars must be expended for this purpose. The growth of the school demanded these buildings, and a more perfect and modern scientific apparatus and equipment, but be-

fore all these things could be secured there must be found a source of revenue beyond the appropriations generously voted by the legislature. Profit sharing having been abrogated, friends were not wanting in this emergency, and the real work of improvement was begun in earnest, the educational department—the Faculty itself—taking an active interest in the proceeding, each Professor contributing to that end according to his means and his influence.

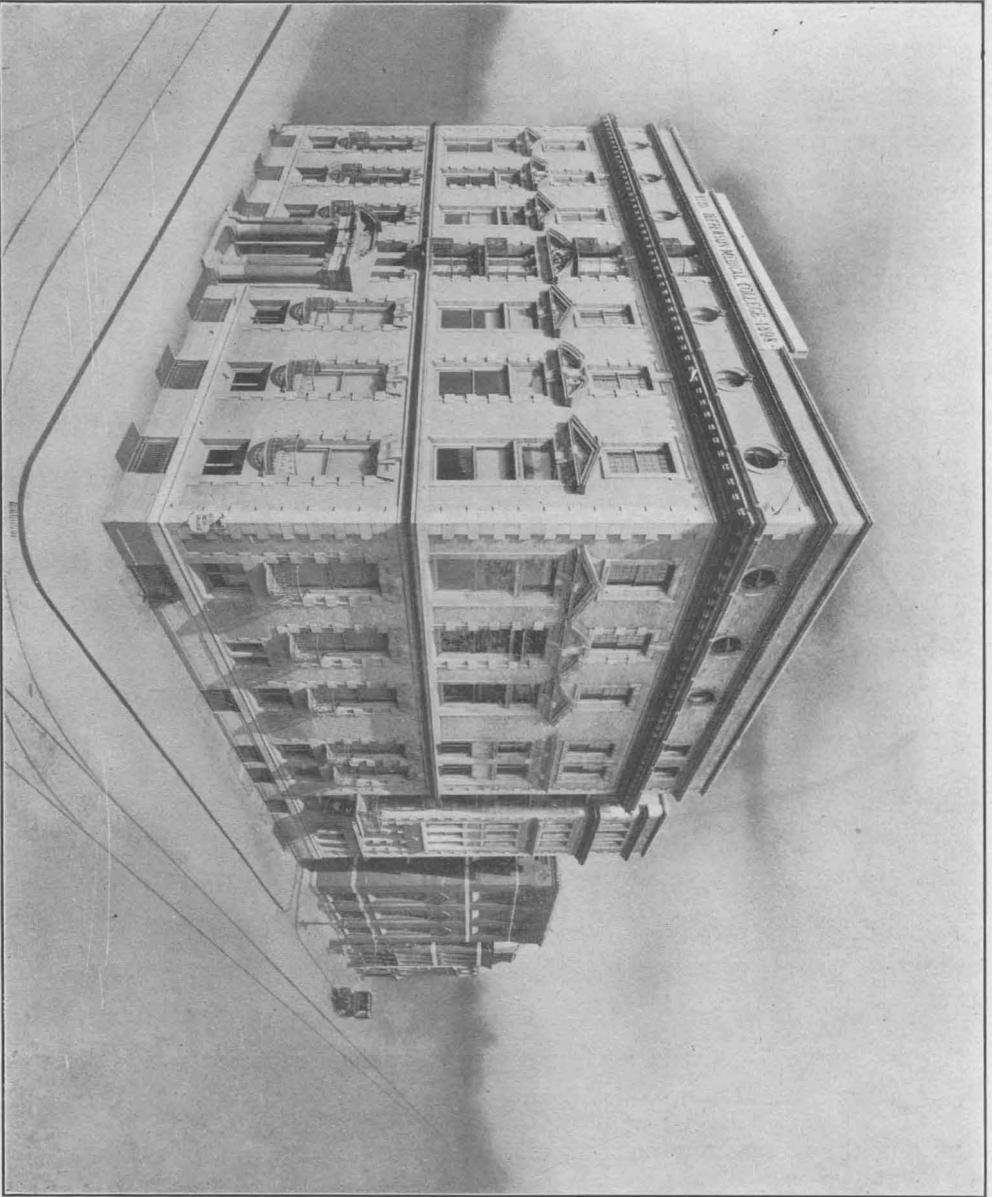
In 1896 the Alumni contributed the sum of \$10,000 to purchase laboratory appliances of the most improved modern pattern, and the Trustees set apart three upper floors in the annex building for the elaborate study of diseases required by the constant advance in medical science. At the time, this department was considered the most complete Hospital Laboratory in the country. This was only the beginning of the great work contemplated by the Trustees. Having established the Laboratories and some of the Clinics in the annex, the overcrowded condition of the Hospital was somewhat relieved, but only temporarily. The Hospital building was soon found inadequate to the demands made upon it, and the Trustees therefore made plans for the construction of a new building, entirely modern in every respect and sufficiently large to meet the requirements of the present and immediate future time. In the meantime, however, there were more pressing demands upon the energies and resources of the Board. The old Medical Hall, which, subject to various enlargements, had served an excellent purpose for a full half century, was found to be entirely unequal to the demands of the new conditions.

The need of a new principal building had been frequently discussed in the meetings of the Trustees, and also by the Faculty previous to the reorganization of 1895. But the matter was a subject of discussion only until after the adoption of the new plan of government, when the Board, under the guidance and influence of President Potter, determined upon the erection of such a structure as would honor its builders and add to the dignity of the institution as a seat of medical learning. Before this could be accomplished,

however, the Trustees had much work to perform; funds were to be raised, new lands were to be acquired, and the plans of an attractive and modern edifice were to be adopted. The assistance of the Faculty was enlisted in the undertaking, and soon all the preliminary arrangements were agreed upon and settled. Willing hands and open purses contributed their full share of the work, and in the summer of 1898 the present Medical Hall was begun. A year later the building was completed. The class of '99, numbering 85, was the first class to graduate from the new structure.

Thousands of Jefferson's Alumni have never seen the noble structure that adorns the northwest corner of Tenth and Walnut streets. The old Medical Hall lives only as a memory; but those memories are vivid in thousands of men now at their work in the world, and who once sat within the old walls under the teachings of the distinguished instructors.

The new Medical Hall represents the best of architectural skill, within and without; it is modern, attractive, and useful. It cost several hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it represents the contributions of thousands of professional men who are proud of Jefferson as their alma mater, and who were willing to help build this monument on the site where once stood the more modest hall of medical learning around which still cluster thousands of cherished memories. The old building never was condemned, or became unsightly in the eyes of the Alumni, and did not lose its usefulness; the school it housed outgrew it, arose outside of and around it, and in the new and greater structure many of the old parts served as a foundation and support, just as the old Faculty in the old class rooms worked and laid the foundation for the grander successes of those who followed after them. Thus the physical connection between the old and new halls is perfectly preserved; and a similar unity was preserved between the Faculty that taught and governed within the old structure, and the Faculty that survived the reorganization and taught within the new. During the years since the reorganization, the energy of the Trustees has been largely devoted to building and outfitting the various departments of the College. First



Jefferson Medical College in 1898.



was the Hospital Annex, then the Laboratory improvements, then the Medical Hall, and finally the new Hospital now in course of erection. The accomplishment of these things has called for the outlay not only of large sums of money, but as well for the expenditure of time and attention. It has required the cooperation of men of worth, integrity, influence and power. It was necessary to combine all these qualities in a Board of Trustees, and it was necessary, also, for that body to choose from among its number a leader, a President, and guide, to secure the revenue and assistance required in the enterprises planned and undertaken. The College had never been an endowed institution, and had not been the recipient of large benefactions, from McClellan's time to the closing years of the century. Careful financiering had been the rule in whatever was undertaken and accomplished. Especially in earlier years the improvements had been carried out almost without assistance, and frequently without friendly encouragement, sometimes without the approval of influences that should have favored. In the beginning, when help was much needed, the school had been compelled to stand alone in the face of determined opposition. The reserve forces away out in Canonsburg only watched the contest from afar, and at best encouraged only with Christian admonitions and sound Presbyterian advice. Some of these may possibly have had an unexpressed feeling of regret that a medical branch in Philadelphia ever was allowed under the aegis, as Gayley says, of that institution, but there was no decided manifestation of such thoughts, and when in the legislature it became necessary for Jefferson College to rally forces to support the attack, those Presbyterian forefathers fought with characteristic Scotch valor.

Such reflections are called up by the different conditions which obtained in various periods of Jefferson's history. There has always been a warlike spirit in the institution; not only a fighting for existence, as in McClellan's time; not only as concerns Faculty dissensions, as during the first fifteen years of its history; not only for reestablishment, as in 1839 and 1841; not alone for honorable place among colleges of medicine, as in 1841; nor only for radical reorganization, as in 1895. The object since 1856, especially since

1895, has been the maintenance of the supremacy of the College among the institutions of its kind in America. The generals before 1895 came from the ranks of the Faculty; they have now been largely superseded by the Trustees, under whom a thoroughgoing victory has been won. This high standard of excellence and reputation which has been secured, these buildings and properties, are not alone the work of the Board of Trustees, but of thousands of participants. The Alumni Association has been a potent factor. This organization, since its origin in 1871, has been an aid in producing good results. It has always striven to elevate the standard of the educational department; it has thus contributed largely and in many ways both directly and indirectly to the end attained. The Faculty has also done its full share. It is now the advisory body of the Trustees, and no step of consequence is taken by them without first consulting with the Faculty, and in the councils of the Trustees the Faculty is still influential, nominating whomsoever it prefers to sit among its members as a Professor or as member of the teaching force. In the raising of funds, in the erection and equipment of new buildings, in determining the courses of study, and in the extension of the educational system of the school, the Faculty is still the greatest influence, and the real power of the institution.

There has been little change in the personnel of that body during the past ten years. When the Trustees assumed control they did not find it necessary to remove any incumbent of a Professor's chair, and with the reorganization in operation the same names are found in the Faculty lists.

Parvin's vacant chair has been given to Dr. Edward P. Davis, who now fills it acceptably. Previous to his advancement to the Faculty he was Clinical Professor of Obstetrics, and one of the members of the corps of instructors. A new Faculty chair, that of Pathology and Bacteriology, has been created, and Dr. W. M. L. Coplin was appointed to fill it. Before the reorganization, Coplin was Adjunct Professor of Hygiene, and afterward succeeded to Longstreth's place, although he was not of the new Faculty as con-

stituted June 1st, 1895. He, too, is still a Faculty member, and an important factor in College life.

In 1897 Professor Thomson, the veteran teacher in the chair of Ophthalmology, was made Emeritus Professor, and thereupon de Schweinitz was transferred from the Clinical Professorship to the higher office. De Schweinitz as Clinical Professor was a faithful and learned teacher, and an honor to the Faculty. His coworkers in Ophthalmology were Thomson, Emeritus, and Hansell, Clinical Professor; Veasey, Demonstrator, and Sweet, Instructor and Assistant Demonstrator.

Next was created the new chair of Neurology and Mental Diseases, and Dercum, its present incumbent, was called from the Clinical Professorship of Diseases of the Nervous System to the higher duties of Faculty work. About the same time a thirteenth chair was created, that of Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, the same in name and duties as that of the chair fifth in seniority, which Keen then held and still holds. But in the pressure of work devolving on this chair it became necessary to assign a part of the duty to another teacher and operator, and J. Chalmers Da Costa, former Clinical Professor, was elected to share the work.

Thus four times in the history of this school have the same surnames stood on the Faculty rolls. The coincidence is interesting and worthy of mention, for it brings again to the attention of the reader four names of teachers of distinguished prominence whose services in their respective capacities have covered the entire period of existence of the Jefferson Medical College. These were the two McClellans, the Pancoasts, father and son, the Grossés, and the two Da Costas; the last were not related.

When the College was founded, its Faculty comprised six Professors; at the opening of the school for the session of 1903-1904, the Faculty rolls contained the names of two Emeritus and twelve regular Professors, ten Honorary and Clinical Professors, five Adjunct and Assistant Professors, four Lecturers and Associates, fourteen Demonstrators, one Prosector, and fifty-six other Instructors and Assistant Demonstrators. The

teaching force of the institution in 1903 numbered eighty-nine instructors in all departments.

In May, 1904, the Faculty of the Jefferson Medical College was enlarged to twenty-three members, by the inclusion of the Clinical Professors and some others, and some changes were made in the titles of Professorships. The following is the instructional corps for the collegiate year 1904-1905, the names being given in the order of appointment, except in the cases of the Dean and Emeritus Professor:

#### FACULTY.

William Thomson, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology.

James W. Holland, M. D., Dean and Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.

Henry C. Chapman, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.

John H. Brinton, M. D., LL. D., Professor of the Practice of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery.

William S. Forbes, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

William W. Keen, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., (Hon.), Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

H. A. Hare, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

James C. Wilson, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

E. E. Montgomery, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Gynecology.

W. M. L. Coplin, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.

Edward P. Davis, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.

F. X. Dercum, M. D., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases.

J. Chalmers Da Costa, M. D., Professor of Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

Howard F. Hansell, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology.

W. Joseph Hearn, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.

Henry W. Stelwagon, M. D., Professor of Dermatology.

H. Augustus Wilson, M. D., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery.

Edwin E. Graham, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children.

Orville Horwitz, M. D., Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases.

S. MacCuen Smith, M. D., Professor of Otology.

D. Braden Kyle, M. D., Professor of Laryngology.

Albert P. Brubaker, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.

Solomon Solis-Cohen, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

#### HONORARY, ASSOCIATE AND ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

J. Solis-Cohen, M. D., Honorary Professor of Laryngology.

John H. Gibbon, M. D., Associate Professor of Surgery.



Addinell Hewson, M. D., Assistant Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

E. Quin Thornton, M. D., Assistant Professor of Materia Medica.

John M. Fisher, M. D., Assistant Professor of Gynecology.

Randle C. Rosenberger, M. D., Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, and Curator of the Museum.

#### LECTURERS AND ASSOCIATES.

Stricker Coles, M. D., Clinical Lecturer on Obstetrics.

H. E. Radasch, B. S., M. D., Associate in Histology and Embryology.

Aller G. Ellis, M. D., Associate in Pathology.

#### DEMONSTRATORS.

J. Torrance Rugh, M. D., Demonstrator of Orthopedics.

George W. Spencer, M. D., Demonstrator of Surgery.

William H. Wells, M. D., Demonstrator of Clinical Obstetrics.

Ward Brinton, M. D., Demonstrator of Physical Diagnosis.

Jay C. Knipe, M. D., Demonstrator of Osteology.

H. R. Loux, M. D., Demonstrator of Fracture Dressings and Dislocations.

Max Bochroch, M. D., Demonstrator of Nervous Diseases.

Stricker Coles, M. D., Demonstrator of Obstetrics.

John C. Da Costa, Jr., M. D., Demonstrator of Clinical Medicine.

Frederick John Kalteyer, M. D., Demonstrator of Clinical Medicine.

Joseph P. Bolton, M. D., Demonstrator of Chemistry.

John Funke, M. D., Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy.

D. G. Metheny, M. D., L. R. C. P. and S. E., Demonstrator of Syndes-mology.

E. Russell Kennedy, M. D., Demonstrator of Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

#### PROSECTOR.

Thomas Cook Stellwagen, Jr., M. D., D. D. S., Prosector and Assistant Curator.

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E. L. Klopp, M. D., Instructor in Otology.

C. W. Hoopes, M. D., Instructor in Otology.

W. M. Sweet, M. D., Instructor in Ophthalmology.

A. B. Kirkpatrick, M. D., Instructor in Laryngology.

G. Baringer Slifer, M. D., Instructor in Laryngology.

B. L. Gordon, M. D., Instructor in Obstetrics.

William C. Pickett, M. D., Instructor in Insanity and Neuro-Pathology.

Alfred Gordon, M. D., Instructor in Nervous Diseases.

George A. Ulrich, M. D., Instructor in Clinical Obstetrics.

George B. Angle, M. D., Instructor in Clinical Obstetrics.

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James W. McIntosh, M. D., Assistant Instructor of Bandaging.  
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